

EXCERPTS FROM CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
JANUARY 15 - APRIL 5, 1973

January 26, 1973, S. 1286 - Senator Michael Mansfield (D),
Montana

" . . . May I say that the Nixon doctrine. . . would now go into effect. That means as I interpret, that we would gradually withdraw militarily from various countries throughout Asia and the world. . . As far as our allies are concerned, we would be willing to extend backup help of an economic nature but would not interfere in any way in the affairs of any nation."

January 26, 1973, S. 1398 - Senator Robert Byrd (D), West
Virginia

"It is to America's credit, however, that even in the face of criticism at home and abroad she did not abandon as ally. . . We got into this war little-by-little, unable to see where day-to-day and week-to-week events would ultimately lead us. But we became involved in behalf of an ally, and our country kept the promise of its leaders - Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon that we would not desert South Viet-Nam. I hope I do not live to see the day when this nation, forged in the crucible of courage, will ever forsake the pursuit of national honor. For the honor of a nation is the sum of the honor of its sons and daughters. If honor ever ceases to be a part of the American character there can be no future for this country."

January 29, 1973, H. 544 - Representative Samuel Stratton (D),
New York

" . . . We cannot simply abandon Asia just because we got a cease-fire. Stability in Asia will depend on our continuing participation in that area to maintain that new triangle of Russia, China, and America. If we go isolationist, then Asia polarizes again and peace goes out the window."

January 31, 1973, S. 1669 - Senator Jesse Helms (R), North
Carolina

"We must do what we can to make the truce work. We must share our material strength with the South Vietnamese, our allies, so they can defend themselves if the truce does not work."